

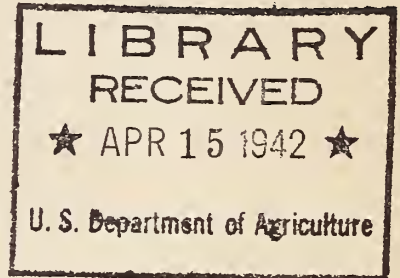
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STAPLE LENGTHS OF COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES  
IN RELATION TO STAPLE LENGTHS PRODUCED

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By

John W. Wright, Senior Agricultural Economist

and

Fred Taylor, Senior Cotton Technologist

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NATURE AND PURPOSE OF STUDY 1/

A study of market outlets for cotton of the various qualities produced in the United States was begun in 1939. This study was designed to provide information relative to the qualities of cotton consumed by cotton mills as a basis for coordinating cotton production with the requirements and preferences of cotton manufacturers.

The first preliminary results of the study were published in March 1941, 2/ and related primarily to the cotton season 1938-39. Subsequently data relating to the cotton seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41 were assembled and analyzed. The results for those years are here presented.

The War Program has brought significant adjustments in the domestic cotton textile industry. The manufacture of cotton products for military use has resulted in a substantial increase in the consumption of raw cotton. This is particularly true in the case of certain qualities required for the manufacture of materials used on an extensive scale by the military services. For some types of cotton goods, government orders alone have exceeded total annual production of normal years. This has necessitated readjustments in and the intensification of the manufacturing program of many of the cotton mills. The net result has been a series of shifts in quantities and qualities of raw cotton used that have materially reshaped previous trends.

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1/ This report was made possible by the cooperation of cotton manufacturers in supplying data relative to qualities of cotton consumed and samples of the cotton. It will be noted that the report is issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, of which most of the activities of the former Agricultural Marketing Service are now a part.  
2/ Wright, J. W., and Taylor, Fred, Mill Consumption in Relation to Cotton Quality Improvement. Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (Mimeographed), 42 pp.

APR 16 1942 n.w.



The study was designed originally to provide a basis for the guidance of the cotton quality improvement program. From the long time point of view, it, no doubt, should continue primarily in that field. But the requirements of the War Program have made advisable some expansion and intensification of the work to provide timely information relative to the demand for and the supply of the various qualities of cotton in order that appropriate steps may be taken to assure ample supplies of those qualities actually needed for war materials as well as for civilian use. In assembling data for this report, particular attention has been given to the effect of the War Program on the quantities of the various qualities of cotton used in relation to available supplies of such cotton.

The report of 1941, previously referred to, contained a detailed discussion of the technological phases of cotton manufacturing as related to the qualities of raw cotton used for various types of products. For that reason, such a discussion is not included in this report.

#### SOURCES OF DATA

Data relative to the quantities of the various qualities of cotton consumed were obtained by personal visits of cotton specialists to mills representing approximately 85 percent of the active cotton spindles in the United States (table 1). The mills included in the study were selected to provide a representative cross section of cotton consumption in the United States from the standpoints of products manufactured, type of equipment used, geographic location, and size of mill.

Samples were obtained of each quality of cotton used by the individual mills included in the survey. These were classed by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners as a basis for converting the consumption data, as reported by the mills, to terms of the official cotton standards of the United States. This was done in order to make the data comparable for all mills as well as with available data relative to qualities of cotton produced.

The data were tabulated and analyzed by States for the principal States that are engaged in both cotton production and cotton manufacturing. The noncotton-producing States were treated as a single group, as were the cotton-producing States, the consumption by which is not reported separately by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The proportions of the various qualities of cotton consumed,

Table 1. - Proportions of total cotton spindles included in study of domestic consumption of cotton, by States, seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41

State	Percentage of total	
	cotton spindles	
	1939-40	1940-41
	Percent	Percent
Alabama .....	82	81
Arkansas .....	100	100
Georgia .....	95	95
Mississippi .....	100	100
North Carolina .....	77	80
South Carolina .....	78	78
Tennessee .....	98	96
Texas .....	95	96
Virginia .....	98	97
Other cotton-producing States .....	58	61
Noncotton-producing States .....	82	84
United States .....	83	84

as determined from the sample, have been applied in each instance in raising the bale figures to total consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. This was done in order to provide, on a State basis, an indication of the present relationship of production and consumption from the standpoint of quality.

In view of the care exercised in the selection of mills included in the survey, the large proportion of the industry included, and the procedure used in adjusting the data to the official cotton standards, it is believed that the data provide the most accurate and comprehensive information available with respect to the quantities of the various qualities of cotton used by domestic mills. It should be recognized, however, that the data with respect to qualities of cotton consumed are in reality approximations and will not in all instances be found entirely consistent with published data relative to disappearance of the various qualities of cotton as derived from estimates of qualities produced and of qualities carried over at the beginning and at the end of each season.

The data relative to qualities of cotton consumed include cotton used in connection with the various surplus removal programs sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The most important of these is the mattress program.



Data relative to quantities and qualities of cotton produced have been compiled, for purposes of comparison, from published reports of the Department.

STAPLE LENGTH OF COTTON CONSUMED BY DOMESTIC MILLS IN  
COMPARISON WITH STAPLE LENGTH OF COTTON  
PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES

Cotton mills in the United States use cotton representing the entire range in staple lengths produced in this country and in other cotton-producing countries. About 99 percent of the cotton consumed by domestic mills, however, consists of American upland cotton (table 2). Relatively small quantities of very short staple oriental cottons are imported for specialized uses, as is true also of certain extra long staples obtained principally from Egypt, Peru, and the West Indies. The latter types of cotton are used principally for thread and very fine goods. The cotton required for goods of this kind is obtained to a considerable extent from domestic growths of American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons. The quantities of these domestically produced and imported cottons for specialized uses constitute only about 1 percent of total domestic mill consumption.

Production of upland cotton exceeded consumption for the United States as a whole for all staples shorter than 1-1/8 inches during the cotton seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41. For upland cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer, the rate of consumption exceeded production during both seasons. The crop of 1941-42 contains slightly less cotton of the staple lengths 15/16 and 31/32 inch than was consumed during the season 1940-41. On the other hand, the 1941-42 crop contains slightly more cotton of the staple lengths 1 inch to 1-3/32 inches, inclusive, than was consumed by domestic mills in 1940-41. The large proportion of the recent crops falling within this range in staple lengths is accounted for by the expansion of the planting of certain of the improved varieties under the one-variety community program. Substantially larger quantities of the staple lengths 1-1/8 inches and longer were produced in the 1941-42 crop than in previous seasons.

The production-consumption relationship for American-Egyptian cotton is obscured somewhat by accumulated stocks of Pima cotton and the replacement of Pima by S X P in current production. The discontinuance of the production of Pima and the using up of accumulated stocks of this cotton accounts for the fact that for the season 1940-41 the consumption of American-Egyptian cotton of 1-9/16-inch staple greatly exceeds the quantity of cotton of this length in the crop of that season. The new variety S X P is somewhat shorter in staple than Pima.



Table 2. - Consumption and production of cotton in the United States during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40				1940-41				1941-42			
	Consumption		Production		Consumption		Production		Production			
	1/		2/		1/		2/		3/			
	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	Per-cent
Upland:												
Shorter than 7/8 <sup>4/</sup> ....	81.3:	1 :	627.4:	6 :	121.6:	1 :	333.7:	3 :	189.2:	2 :		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	659.2:	9 :	2,397.9:	21 :	947.6:	10 :	1,591.3:	13 :	1,097.4:	11 :		
15/16 and 31/32 .....	1,956.4:	25 :	2,779.8:	24 :	2,433.6:	25 :	2,999.1:	25 :	2,191.4:	22 :		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	2,811.6:	36 :	3,351.1:	29 :	3,443.0:	36 :	4,184.0:	34 :	3,785.0:	38 :		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 .....	1,291.5:	17 :	1,762.0:	15 :	1,650.8:	17 :	2,506.2:	20 :	1,905.6:	19 :		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 .....	641.4:	8 :	425.7:	4 :	744.1:	8 :	534.4:	4 :	485.2:	5 :		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 .....	132.0:	2 :	75.5:	1 :	137.6:	1 :	67.1:	1 :	138.1:	2 :		
1-1/4 and longer .....	57.6:	1 :	32.9:	5/ :	67.0:	1 :	44.9:	5/ :	78.4:	1 :		
Total .....	7,631.0:	99 :	11,452.3:	100 :	9,545.3:	99 :	12,260.7:	100 :	9,870.3:	100 :		
American-Egyptian:												
Shorter than 1-1/2 ....	.8:	5/ :	1.4:	5/ :	.9:	5/ :	9.1:	5/ :	6.3:	5/ :		
1-1/2 .....	6.1:	5/ :	8.6:	5/ :	8.8:	5/ :	18.8:	5/ :	28.3:	5/ :		
1-9/16 .....	12.4:	5/ :	13.7:	5/ :	15.4:	5/ :	4.4:	5/ :	6.8:	5/ :		
1-5/8 .....	1.8:	5/ :	3.0:	5/ :	1.8:	5/ :	6/ :	5/ :	.7:	5/ :		
1-11/16 .....	.1:	5/ :	.1:	5/ :	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :		
1-3/4 and longer .....	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :		
Total .....	21.2:	5/ :	26.8:	5/ :	26.9:	5/ :	32.3:	5/ :	42.1:	5/ :		
Sea-island:												
Shorter than 1-1/2 ....	.1:	5/ :	.2:	5/ :	.1:	5/ :	.7:	5/ :	.3:	5/ :		
1-1/2 .....	1.0:	5/ :	.4:	5/ :	1.0:	5/ :	1.3:	5/ :	.8:	5/ :		
1-9/16 .....	1.1:	5/ :	.7:	5/ :	1.1:	5/ :	1.5:	5/ :	1.0:	5/ :		
1-5/8 .....	1.0:	5/ :	.5:	5/ :	1.1:	5/ :	1.2:	5/ :	.5:	5/ :		
1-11/16 .....	- :	- :	.3:	5/ :	- :	- :	.2:	5/ :	.1:	5/ :		
1-3/4 and longer .....	- :	- :	.1:	5/ :	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :	6/ :	5/ :		
Total .....	3.2:	5/ :	2.2:	5/ :	3.3:	5/ :	4.9:	5/ :	2.7:	5/ :		
Foreign:												
Shorter than 7/8 .....	29.8:	5/ :	- :	- :	41.5:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
15/16 and 31/32 .....	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	6/ :	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 .....	8.5:	5/ :	- :	- :	7.2:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-1/4 .....	10.7:	5/ :	- :	- :	11.1:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-5/16 .....	48.3:	1 :	- :	- :	57.4:	1 :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-3/8 .....	7.0:	5/ :	- :	- :	8.0:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-7/16 .....	2.1:	5/ :	- :	- :	2.0:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-1/2 .....	13.2:	5/ :	- :	- :	12.4:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-9/16 .....	4.5:	5/ :	- :	- :	2.7:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-5/8 .....	- :	- :	- :	- :	.2:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
1-3/4 and longer .....	4.3:	5/ :	- :	- :	3.7:	5/ :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
Total .....	128.4:	1 :	- :	- :	146.2:	1 :	- :	- :	- :	- :		
Grand total .....	7,783.8:	100 :	11,481.3:	100 :	9,721.7:	100 :	12,297.9:	100 :	9,915.1:	100 :		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through December 12, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 50 bales.

Production and consumption of sea-island cotton is fairly evenly balanced with respect to staple length.

Regional differences in the relation of production and consumption of cotton are rather striking. For the five Southeastern States as a group, including Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, consumption was about 215 percent of production during the cotton season 1940-41. Consumption was only 11 percent of production in the Mississippi Valley States, and only 6 percent in the Southwest.

Alabama. - The consumption of cotton in Alabama during the season 1939-40 exceeded, for the first time in history, the production of cotton in that State. For the season 1940-41, the excess of consumption over production was very materially increased. A total of 1,126,700 bales was consumed in the State as compared with a production of 768,500 bales (table 3). The production of cotton shorter than 15/16 inch exceeds the consumption of such cotton within the State. On the other hand, consumption now greatly exceeds production for 15/16-inch cotton and all of the longer staples. For the season 1939-40, the production of 15/16-inch and 31/32-inch cotton slightly exceeded consumption. During the following season, however, the production of cotton of these staple lengths decreased somewhat, whereas consumption was very materially increased, making it necessary for Alabama mills to go outside of the State for a considerable quantity of this kind of cotton as well as for cotton of longer staples.

Arkansas. - Cotton mills located in Arkansas consume less than 5 percent of the cotton produced in that State (table 4). Although cotton from 13/16 inch to 1-1/4 inches in staple length is produced in Arkansas, most of the cotton used by local mills is 1 inch and shorter in staple. The quantities of each of the staple lengths consumed represent only a small part of the State's production of those staples.

Georgia. - Georgia mills now use considerably greater quantities of upland cotton of all staple lengths than are produced within that State (table 5). The excess of consumption over local production is most pronounced in the case of 15/16-inch and 31/32-inch cotton. During the season 1940-41, more than 682,000 bales of cotton of these staple lengths were used by Georgia mills as compared with a production of about 308,000 bales.



Table 3. - Consumption and production of cotton in Alabama during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42	
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Production	
	1/		2/	1/		2/	3/	
	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Upland:								
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u> :	7.1:	1	14.7:	10.1:	1	25.2:	1.5	
7/8 and 29/32 .....	87.4:	10	182.6:	147.3:	13	160.3:	54.6	
15/16 and 31/32 ....	362.3:	42	379.6:	476.3:	42	318.2:	289.3	
1 and 1-1/32 .....	329.0:	38	183.4:	398.0:	35	251.1:	407.8	
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	74.7:	9	8.2:	84.9:	8	13.4:	16.2	
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	3.8:	<u>5/</u>	.8:	4.5:	1	.3:	<u>6/</u>	
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	1.3:	<u>5/</u>	.4:	2.2:	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	
1-1/4 and longer ...	.2:	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>	1.4:	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	
Total .....	865.8:	100	769.7:	1,124.7:	100	768.5:	769.4	
Foreign:								
1-1/4 .....	.6:	<u>5/</u>	-	.4:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-5/16 .....	1.2:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.6:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Total .....	1.8:	<u>5/</u>	-	2.0:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Grand total ..	867.6:	100	769.7:	1,126.7:	100	768.5:	769.4	

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 50 bales.



Table 4. - Consumption and production of cotton in Arkansas during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Consumption		Produ- tion	Consumption		Produ- tion	Produ- tion		
	<u>1/</u>		<u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>		<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>		
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>		
Upland;									
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u>	0.8:	3	23.9:	1.1:	2	6.9:	2.7		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	11.0:	45	158.3:	16.8:	27	70.7:	47.3		
15/16 and 31/32 ...:	7.2:	30	370.9:	31.0:	49	187.9:	155.4		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	5.2:	22	504.4:	12.5:	20	601.6:	635.3		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..:	-	-	253.7:	1.3:	2	463.7:	404.2		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ..:	-	-	40.8:	-	-	119.3:	74.4		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..:	-	-	5.1:	-	-	12.2:	32.5		
1-1/4 and longer ...:	-	-	2.9:	-	-	14.8:	<u>5/</u>		
Grand total .....	24.2:	100	1,360.0:	62.7:	100	1,477.1:	1,351.8		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 50 bales.

Table 5. - Consumption and production of cotton in Georgia during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production
	1/		2/	1/		2/	1/		2/
	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales
Upland:									
Shorter than 7/8 4/	48.5	3	28.9	57.5	3	13.3	3.8		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	273.6	17	188.1	317.5	16	165.5	58.3		
15/16 and 31/32 ...	536.6	34	339.8	682.6	35	308.8	193.0		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	501.5	32	316.6	609.1	32	456.6	327.9		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	138.2	9	31.9	169.8	9	57.9	42.0		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	29.0	2	1.7	37.6	2	1.7	.6		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	15.5	1	.8	19.9	1	.1	1.3		
1-1/4 and longer ...	11.3	1	.1	13.0	1	.4	5/		
Total .....	1,554.2	99	907.9	1,907.0	99	1,004.3	626.9		
American-Egyptian and sea-island:									
1-1/2 .....	.6	6/	7/	.3	6/	7/	-		
1-9/16 .....	.8	6/	7/	.4	6/	7/	-		
1-5/8 .....	.5	6/	7/	.3	6/	7/	-		
Total .....	1.9	6/	7/	1.0	6/	7/	-		
Foreign:									
1-1/4 .....	7.6	1	-	8.2	1	-	-		
1-3/8 .....	1.4	6/	-	1.6	6/	-	-		
Total .....	9.0	1	-	9.8	1	-	-		
Grand total ..	1,565.1	100	909.0	1,917.8	100	1,006.7	626.9		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Included with 1-3/16 inches.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Not reported by States.



Mississippi. - Cotton mills in Mississippi use cotton shorter than 1-1/8 inches in staple length (table 6). For the season 1940-41, the major part of the cotton used for spinning was within the range of 1 inch to 1-1/16 inches in staple length. This indicates an adjustment to conform to staple lengths produced locally. Although considerable cotton 7/8 inch and shorter was used in Mississippi during the season 1940-41, this was used in connection with the mattress and other surplus removal programs.

North Carolina. - North Carolina uses more raw cotton than any other State. During the 1940-41 season, 2,413,000 bales were consumed in North Carolina as compared with the State's production of 748,000 bales. In other words, the production of cotton was only about 30 percent of consumption in the State during that season. Consumption greatly exceeds production for upland cotton of all staple lengths (table 7). Although in 1940-41 local production more nearly approached local consumption for 1-1/16-inch and 1-3/32-inch cotton than for other staple lengths, the market for such cotton within the State still greatly exceeds local production. The improved varieties are now planted extensively in this State. For the season 1939-40, the production of cotton shorter than 7/8 inch exceeded local consumption. During the following season, however, production of cotton of this staple length declined and local consumption slightly exceeded local production. A substantial part of the United States consumption of cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer is accounted for in North Carolina.

South Carolina. - During most recent years, mills in South Carolina have consumed about twice as much cotton as is produced in that State. Although consumption exceeds production for all staple lengths, the production of 15/16-inch and 31/32-inch staples more nearly equal the consumption of such cotton in the State than is the case for other staple lengths (table 8). For the season 1939-40, however, the production of 15/16-inch and 31/32-inch cotton exceeded the State's consumption of cotton of these staple lengths. In 1940-41, this situation was reversed. At the present level of consumption of raw cotton in South Carolina, there appears to be a market outlet locally for all of the staple lengths produced in that State.

Tennessee. - Cotton mills in Tennessee use practically the full range in staple lengths, but the major portion of the cotton used in that State is of the medium staple lengths, that is, from 15/16 inch to 1-3/32 inches, inclusive (table 9). The production of cotton of each of the staple lengths exceeds consumption except for cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer.



Table 6. - Consumption and production of cotton in Mississippi during specified years, by growth and staple length

	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
Growth and staple length (inches)	Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production	
	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>		<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>		<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Upland:									
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u> :	-	-	1.0:	1.8:	2	1.4:	1.4		1.4
7/8 and 29/32 .....	8.8:	20	25.9:	28.3:	33	15.3:	8.2		8.2
15/16 and 31/32 ...:	13.3:	29	149.1:	9.7:	11	83.2:	63.4		63.4
1 and 1-1/32 .....	21.6:	48	534.3:	40.2:	47	388.2:	412.4		412.4
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..:	1.4:	3	508.5:	5.9:	7	445.3:	475.9		475.9
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...:	-	-	234.7:	.1:	<u>5/</u>	235.2:	264.8		264.8
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..:	-	-	59.2:	-	-	48.2:	104.8		104.8
1-1/4 and longer ...:	-	-	23.6:	-	-	21.5:	48.3		48.3
Grand total .....	45.1:	100	1,536.3:	86.0:	100	1,238.3:	1,379.2		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 7. - Consumption and production of cotton in North Carolina during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42	
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Production	
	1/		2/	1/		2/	3/	
	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Upland:								
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u> :	1.4:	<u>5/</u>	6.2:	3.0:	<u>5/</u>	2.0:	1.1	
7/8 and 29/32 .....	82.1:	4	45.2:	100.2:	4	15.5:	11.1	
15/16 and 31/32 ....	528.3:	26	102.5:	589.4:	24	67.3:	25.0	
1 and 1-1/32 .....	774.8:	38	231.4:	944.1:	39	317.4:	330.9	
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	357.7:	18	62.3:	426.1:	18	306.4:	171.3	
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	168.3:	8	6.7:	210.9:	9	31.4:	6.1	
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	52.1:	3	4.0:	60.0:	3	2.8:	10.6	
1-1/4 and longer ...	29.7:	1	3.4:	32.9:	1	5.8:	<u>6/</u>	
Total .....	1,994.4:	98	461.7:	2,366.6:	98	748.6:	556.1	
American-Egyptian and sea-island:								
1-1/2 .....	.7:	<u>5/</u>	-	.7:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-9/16 .....	1.5:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.5:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-5/8 .....	1.8:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.8:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Total .....	4.0:	<u>5/</u>	-	4.0:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Foreign:								
1-5/16 .....	34.2:	2	-	36.0:	2	-	-	
1-3/8 .....	2.1:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.8:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-1/2 .....	.8:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.2:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-3/4 .....	4.3:	<u>5/</u>	-	3.7:	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Total .....	41.4:	2	-	42.7:	2	-	-	
Grand total ..	2,039.8:	100	461.7:	2,413.3:	100	748.6:	556.1	

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Included with 1-3/16 inches.

Table 8. - Consumption and production of cotton in South Carolina during specified years, by growth and staple length

	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
Growth and staple length (inches)	Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production	
	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>		<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>		<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Upland:									
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u>	1.1:	<u>5/</u>	0.5:	3.6:	<u>5/</u>	0.4:	<u>6/</u>		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	95.8:	6	34.2:	116.9:	7	26.9:	1.6		
15/16 and 31/32 ...	206.7:	14	307.8:	264.9:	15	222.9:	35.5		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	717.8:	47	420.0:	839.8:	46	551.3:	245.3		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	416.7:	27	71.9:	488.0:	27	129.9:	95.2		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ..	72.7:	5	11.2:	75.5:	4	11.2:	8.0		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	17.2:	1	4.1:	19.9:	1	2.2:	12.7		
1-1/4 and longer ..	-	-	2.4:	-	-	1.0:	<u>7/</u>		
Total .....	1,528.0:	100	852.1:	1,808.6:	100	945.8:	398.3		
American-Egyptian and sea-island:									
1-1/2 .....	2.6:	<u>5/</u>	-	4.1:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
Total .....	2.6:	<u>5/</u>	-	4.1:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
Foreign:									
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	2.7:	<u>5/</u>	-	2.5:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
1-1/4 .....	2.0:	<u>5/</u>	-	1.9:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
1-1/2 .....	.2:	<u>5/</u>	-	.2:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
1-9/16 .....	.4:	<u>5/</u>	-	.4:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
Total .....	5.3:	<u>5/</u>	-	5.0:	<u>5/</u>	-	-		
Grand total ..	1,535.9:	100	852.1:	1,817.7:	100	945.8:	398.3		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 50 bales.

7/ Included with 1-3/16 inches.



Table 9. - Consumption and production of cotton in Tennessee during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42	
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Production	
	1/		2/	1/		2/	3/	
	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Upland:								
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u>	2.9	2	13.0	2.5	1	14.4	17.5	
7/8 and 29/32 .....	2.6	1	70.7	18.9	8	71.0	45.2	
15/16 and 31/32 ....	28.2	15	135.5	47.4	19	85.1	106.9	
1 and 1-1/32 .....	96.4	51	162.6	109.6	44	177.5	320.6	
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 .:	31.4	16	46.4	39.6	16	130.9	71.8	
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ..:	22.7	12	4.0	25.7	10	23.0	2.9	
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 .:	1.2	1	.2	1.2	<u>5/</u>	.8	.6	
1-1/4 and longer ...:	2.7	1	<u>6/</u>	2.9	1	.2	<u>7/</u>	
Total .....	188.1	99	432.4	247.8	99	502.9	565.5	
American-Egyptian and sea-island:								
1-9/16 .....	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>	-	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-5/8 .....	-	-	-	.1	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Total .....	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>	-	.1	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Foreign:								
1 .....	-	-	-	.1	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
1-3/8 .....	2.1	1	-	3.0	1	-	-	
1-1/2 .....	.4	<u>5/</u>	-	.7	<u>5/</u>	-	-	
Total .....	2.5	1	-	3.8	1	-	-	
Grand total ..	190.6	100	432.4	251.7	100	502.9	565.5	

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 50 bales.

7/ Included with 1-3/16 inches.

Texas. - Most of the cotton used by mills in Texas is of the shorter staple lengths which are produced in enormous quantities in that State (table 10). All staple lengths up to 1-1/8 inches, however, are used to some extent by Texas mills. The production of 1-1/8-inch cotton in Texas is relatively small and does not greatly exceed the State's consumption of such cotton. During recent years, there has been a substantial shift in Texas from the production of the shorter staple lengths to the medium-length staples. This, again, reflects expansion of the planting of improved varieties under the one-variety community program.

Virginia. - The consumption of cotton by mills located in Virginia greatly exceeds the production of cotton in that State. For the most part, Virginia mills use cotton of the medium staple lengths (table 11). Limited quantities of cotton shorter than 7/8 inch are produced in Virginia but such cotton is not used by mills located in that State. Consumption greatly exceeds production in Virginia for all staple lengths longer than 7/8 inch. A substantial shift has been made in this State also from the production of short staple cotton to the production of medium staples.

Other cotton-producing States. - The limited quantities of cotton used by mills located in other cotton-producing States consists principally of staples shorter than 1-1/8 inches (table 12). These mills, in scattered locations in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, use local cotton in most instances.

Noncotton-producing States. - Mills located in noncotton-producing States, principally in New England, use the full range in staple lengths (table 13). Cotton consumed by mills in these States, however, consists principally of the medium and long staples.

Table 10. - Consumption and production of cotton in Texas during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production
	1/		2/	1/		2/	1/		2/
	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales
Upland:									
Shorter than 7/8 4/	6.4	4	453.6	20.1	8	239.9	70.6		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	40.3	28	1,298.0	86.3	35	887.5	627.0		
15/16 and 31/32 ....	74.0	51	600.8	107.3	44	1,256.1	969.4		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	17.0	12	285.4	16.4	7	595.3	374.4		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	3.5	2	92.7	11.1	4	119.8	68.5		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	4.2	3	6.3	3.9	2	9.0	30.0		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	-	-	-	-	-	5/	6/		
1-1/4 and longer ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/		
Total .....	145.4	100	2,736.8	245.1	100	3,107.6	2,139.9		
American-Egyptian and									
sea-island .....	-	-	-	-	-	7/	7/		
Total .....	-	-	-	-	-	7/	7/		
Foreign:									
15/16 and 31/32 ....	5/	8/	-	5/	8/	-	-		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	.1	8/	-	.1	8/	-	-		
Total .....	.1	8/	-	.1	8/	-	-		
Grand total ..	145.5	100	2,736.8	245.2	100	3,111.1	2,143.4		

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 50 bales.

6/ Included with 1-1/8 inches.

7/ Not reported by States.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.



Table 11. - Consumption and production of cotton in Virginia during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42	
	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Production	
	1/		2/	1/		2/	3/	
	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-cent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Upland:								
Shorter than 7/8 <u>4/</u>	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
7/8 and 29/32 .....	23.2	16	2.2	24.3	12	.3	0.1	
15/16 and 31/32 ....	10.3	7	5.6	33.5	17	.5	.4	
1 and 1-1/32 .....	82.0	55	2.3	94.3	48	7.0	11.2	
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	31.8	21	.1	42.2	22	11.8	10.1	
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	.1	<u>5/</u>	-	-	-	1.6	.3	
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	1.5	1	-	1.6	1	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	
1-1/4 and longer ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>7/</u>	
Grand total .....	148.9	100	10.3	195.9	100	21.3	22.1	

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

3/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

4/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 50 bales.

7/ Included with 1-3/16 inches.

Table 12. - Consumption and production of cotton in other cotton-producing States 1/ during specified years, by growth and staple length

	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
Growth and staple length (inches)	Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production		Consumption	Production	
	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>		<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>		<u>2/</u>	<u>4/</u>	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	
Upland:									
Shorter than 7/8 <u>5/</u>	0.6	1	85.5	2.2	1	31.1	20.9		
7/8 and 29/32 .....	.4	<u>6/</u>	392.8	46.5	27	178.5	145.7		
15/16 and 31/32 ...	47.0	56	388.2	36.2	21	469.2	280.1		
1 and 1-1/32 .....	33.4	40	710.8	80.4	47	838.0	670.5		
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	.6	1	686.2	2.9	2	827.1	513.9		
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	-	-	119.4	1.3	1	101.7	96.3		
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	-	-	1.8	-	-	.7	6.1		
1-1/4 and longer ...	-	-	.6	-	-	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>		
Total .....	82.0	98	2,385.3	169.5	99	2,446.3	1,733.5		
American-Egyptian and sea-island:									
1-7/16 .....	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>		
1-1/2 .....	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>		
1-9/16 .....	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>		
1-5/8 .....	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>		
Total .....	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>		
Foreign:									
Shorter than 7/8 ...	1.9	2	-	2.4	1	-	-		
Total .....	1.9	2	-	2.4	1	-	-		
Grand total ..	83.9	100	2,413.2	171.9	100	2,477.7	1,780.8		

1/ Includes California, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

2/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

3/ Based on published reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

4/ Compiled from preliminary report of ginnings through November 30, 1941.

5/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Less than 50 bales.

8/ Not reported by States.

Table 13. - Consumption 1/ of cotton in noncotton-producing States during specified years, by growth and staple length

Growth and staple length (inches)	1939-40		1940-41	
	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent
Upland:				
Shorter than 7/8 <u>2/</u> .....	12.5	1	19.6	1
7/8 and 29/32 .....	33.8	3	44.6	3
15/16 and 31/32 .....	142.7	13	155.5	11
1 and 1-1/32 .....	232.9	20	298.4	21
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 .....	235.6	21	378.9	27
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 .....	340.6	30	384.9	27
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 .....	43.1	4	32.7	2
1-1/4 and longer .....	13.7	1	16.8	1
Total .....	1,054.9	93	1,331.4	93
American-Egyptian and sea-island:				
1-7/16 .....	.9	<u>3/</u>	.9	<u>3/</u>
1-1/2 .....	3.2	<u>3/</u>	4.7	<u>3/</u>
1-9/16 .....	11.1	1	14.5	1
1-5/8 .....	.4	<u>3/</u>	.8	<u>3/</u>
1-11/16 .....	.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total .....	15.7	1	20.9	1
Foreign:				
Shorter than 7/8 .....	28.0	3	39.1	3
1-3/16 .....	5.9	1	4.6	<u>3/</u>
1-1/4 .....	.6	<u>3/</u>	.5	<u>3/</u>
1-5/16 .....	12.9	1	19.9	2
1-3/8 .....	1.4	<u>3/</u>	1.5	<u>3/</u>
1-7/16 .....	2.1	<u>3/</u>	2.0	<u>3/</u>
1-1/2 .....	11.7	1	10.3	1
1-9/16 .....	4.0	<u>3/</u>	2.3	<u>3/</u>
1-5/8 .....	-	-	.1	<u>3/</u>
Total .....	66.6	6	80.3	6
Grand total .....	1,137.2	100	1,432.6	100

1/ Estimate based on data obtained from cotton mills, adjusted for classification according to the official cotton standards.

2/ Includes cotton, which, because of character defects, is classed as "no staple."

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Less than 50 bales.



## TRENDS IN STAPLE LENGTH OF COTTON SUPPLIES AND IN PRICE DIFFERENTIALS FOR STAPLE

The proportions of total supplies of cotton in the United States represented by cotton shorter than 15/16 inch have declined during recent years (fig. 1). This has been accompanied by a narrowing of the price discounts for such cotton (fig. 2). Supplies of cotton of the staple lengths 15/16 inch and 31/32 inch have not changed appreciably during the past two seasons.

Each season since 1937, cotton 1 inch and 1-1/32 inches in staple length has constituted a progressively larger proportion of total supplies. Premiums for such cotton, in terms of percentages of the Middling 15/16-inch price, have tended to narrow slightly during the same period. Approximately the same situation has prevailed with respect to 1-1/16-inch and 1-3/32-inch staples, except that for 1941-42 supplies of cotton of this staple length group represent a slightly smaller proportion of total supplies than was the case for the season 1940-41.

Supplies of cotton of 1-1/8-inch and 1-5/32-inch staples, as related to total supplies, have remained at approximately the same level during recent years. Premiums for such cotton in terms of percentages of the Middling 15/16-inch price, have remained fairly constant during the same period.

Although the proportions of total supplies of cotton represented by upland cotton 1-3/16 inches and longer in staple are relatively small, they have increased appreciably in 1941-42. Premiums for such cotton have increased very substantially in terms of points on the Middling 15/16-inch price. Because of the more-than-proportionate increase in the price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton, however, the percentages which such premiums are of the basis quality are now somewhat less than a year ago.

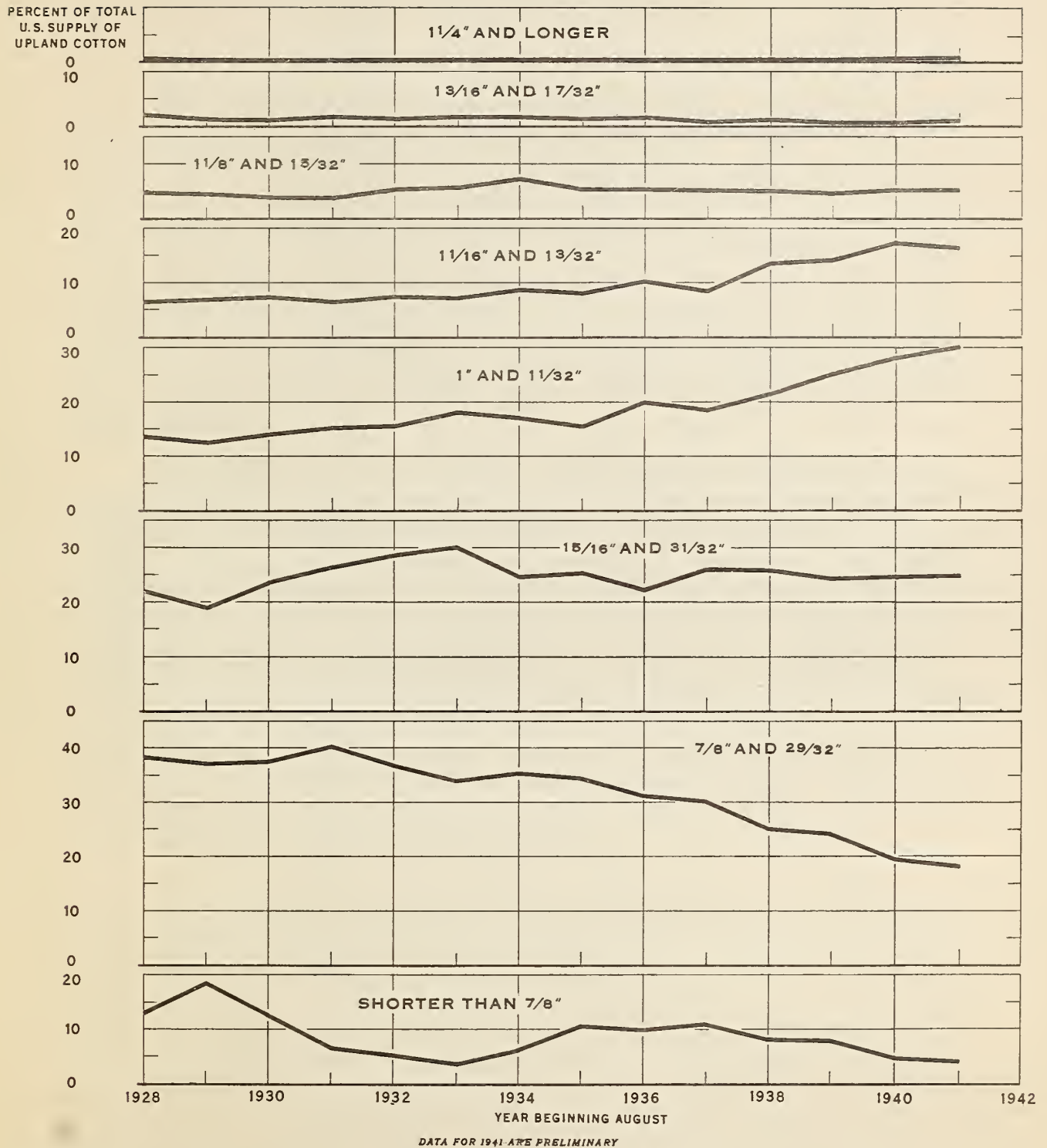
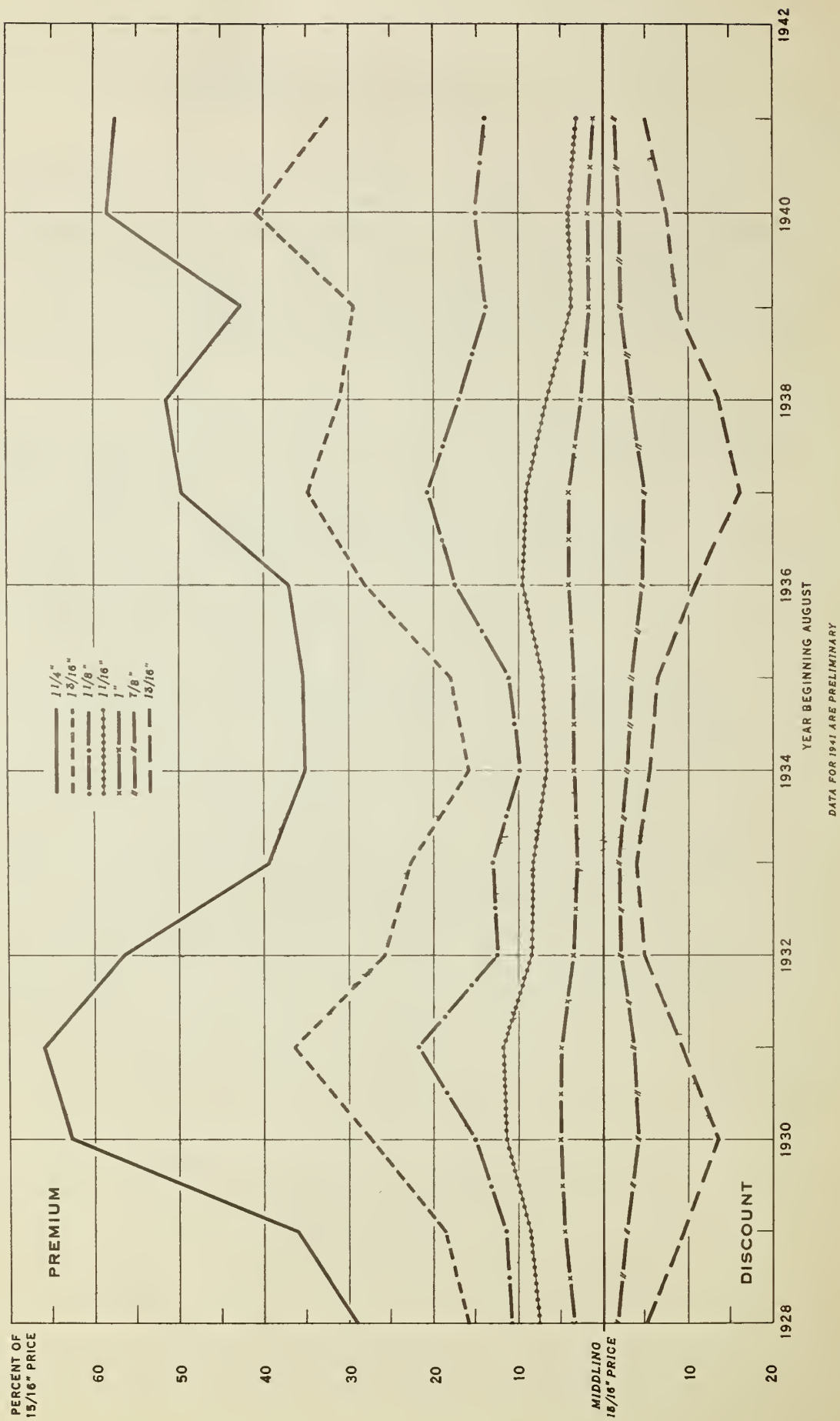


FIGURE 1.- PROPORTIONS OF SUPPLIES OF UPLAND COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTED BY SPECIFIED STAPLE LENGTHS, SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1941-42.



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FIGURE 2.- PRICE DIFFERENTIALS FOR COTTON OF SPECIFIED STAPLE LENGTHS: PERCENTAGE PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT IS OF PRICE OF MIDDLING 15/16-INCH COTTON, SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1941-42.



## PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY-DEMAND SITUATION FOR COTTON OF VARIOUS QUALITIES

At first glance, it would seem that total supplies of cotton now available in the United States are more than ample to meet the needs of domestic manufacturers, as well as for allocation to our allies under the Lend-Lease Act and to meet any other probable export demand. An analysis, however, of the data relative to qualities available in the total supply in relation to the qualities needed by manufacturers will reveal a large oversupply of cotton of some grades and staple lengths and a prospective shortage of others. In the latter group are some of the longer staples that are being used on an extensive scale for the manufacture of materials for the military services where special strength requirements must be met.

During the season 1940-41, approximately 950,000 bales of upland cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer in staple were used by domestic mills. Only a little more than 700,000 bales of such cotton have been produced during the present season. Indications are that the present rate of consumption of this type of cotton is somewhat in excess of the rate prevailing in 1940-41. It is evident, therefore, that in addition to this year's crop, a substantial part of the 1941 carry-over of cotton in this staple length group will be used by the end of the 1941-42 cotton season. As a matter of fact, it is not improbable that mills may have to substitute other cotton before the end of the season because of a shortage of the better grades of some of these longer staples. This may involve the use of the lower grades of the staples now being used or the use of shorter staples.

In view of the fact that the present rate of consumption of long staple upland cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer) is in excess of the rate of production in recent years, it is apparent that there is need for some readjustment in the 1942-43 crop from the standpoint of staple length. This will be necessary, or at least desirable, during the war period in order to provide ample supplies of the qualities of raw cotton now required or preferred by manufacturers of materials needed by the military services as well as for civilian use. Furthermore, the needs of allied countries for larger quantities of cotton of the longer staples than are being obtained from this country at present, emphasize the desirability of an expansion of production of cotton of the staple lengths 1-1/8 inches and longer in those areas of the Cotton Belt where such cotton can be grown satisfactorily.

Although the present rate of consumption of American-Egyptian is materially less than the 1941-42 crop, an increased use of cotton of this type for materials needed by the military services is not improbable. This being the case, it would appear desirable to continue the production of both American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons at levels which will assure ample supplies to meet such needs. This is particularly true in view of the somewhat uncertain prospect of being able to continue to obtain cotton of this general type from Egypt and other countries under war conditions.

#### GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF COTTON USED BY DOMESTIC MILLS

Because the identity of individual bales very often is lost at concentration points, data with respect to the place of growth of cotton consumed by domestic mills frequently can be obtained only in terms of the producing areas tributary to the various central markets or concentration points from which a given mill's supplies of cotton are obtained. Even in the case of mills using local cotton but located near State lines, it is not always possible to ascertain definitely the State in which a specific lot of cotton was grown because of existing practices in transporting cotton to mills by motortruck. In view of this situation, it has been necessary to make rather broad groupings of cotton-producing territory for indicating the sources of cotton consumed in each of the principal cotton manufacturing States or groups of States.

For the purposes of this report, the Cotton Belt has been divided into three major regions consisting of the Southeastern States, the Mississippi Valley States, and the Southwestern States including the irrigated areas. It has been possible to subdivide the southeastern region into two subgroups. One of these includes the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The other includes Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

The increasing tendency, during recent years, to merchandise cotton produced in the Southwestern States through the Memphis market, has accentuated the difficulty of segregating cotton received by mills according to Mississippi Valley and southwestern origin territory. In view of these limitations in obtaining data relative to the place of growth of cotton consumed by mills in various States, the data should be considered as approximations only.



About 75 percent of the cotton shorter than  $7/8$  inch used by mills in the United States during the 1940-41 season was obtained from domestic sources, primarily the Alabama-Georgia area and the Southwestern States (table 14). The remainder consisted of cotton of coarse fiber imported from the Orient for special uses requiring that type of cotton. Short-staple American upland cotton apparently is not suitable for these special uses.

The Southwestern States are the most important source of cotton of the various staple lengths from  $7/8$  inch to  $31/32$  inch, inclusive, used by domestic mills. A substantial proportion of the cotton of this type, however, is obtained in the Southeast, principally in the Alabama-Georgia area. For cotton from 1 inch to  $1-1/4$  inches, the Mississippi Valley States are the principal source. However, substantial quantities of cotton from 1 inch to  $1-1/32$  inches in staple length are obtained in the Southeast.

The major portion of the cotton from  $1-5/16$  inches to  $1-1/2$  inches in staple length is imported, principally from Egypt. The Mississippi Valley States, however, supply a significant part of the cotton in this range of staple length.

For cotton  $1-1/2$  inches and longer, the principal sources are the Southwestern States, where American-Egyptian cotton is grown, and the Southeastern States where sea-island cotton is grown. A significant part of the cotton in this staple length group is imported.

Cotton used by mills in Alabama during the 1940-41 season was obtained principally from the Alabama-Georgia area (table 15). This was true particularly with respect to cotton shorter than  $1-1/16$  inches. A part of the cotton from  $7/8$  inch to  $1-1/32$  inches was obtained from Southwestern States. All the cotton  $1-1/16$  inches and longer in staple was obtained from the Mississippi Valley States, except for very limited quantities of cotton  $1-1/4$  inches and longer which were imported from foreign countries.

Mills in Arkansas used local cotton exclusively (table 16).

Georgia mills obtain the major part of their cotton shorter than  $1-1/16$  inches in staple length from local sources (table 17). The principal other sources of this type of cotton are the Southwestern States for staples shorter than 1 inch, and the Mississippi Valley States for staples 1 inch and longer. Practically all of the cotton  $1-1/8$  to  $1-1/4$  inches in staple length used by Georgia



Table 14. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in the United States, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States				Mississippi Valley States				Southwestern States			
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Mississippi	Valley States	Southwestern States	Foreign	All sources					
	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent
Shorter than 7/8 ..	56.0	34	6.6	4	7.1	4	51.9	32	41.5	26	163.1	100
7/8 and 29/32 .....	341.7	36	77.6	8	165.1	18	363.2	38	-	-	947.6	100
15/16 and 31/32 .....	768.3	32	260.3	11	637.6	26	767.4	31	1/	2/	2,433.6	100
1 and 1-1/32 .....	590.5	17	779.1	23	1,526.8	44	546.6	16	1/	2/	3,443.0	100
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	68.2	4	233.2	14	1,286.2	78	63.2	4	-	-	1,650.8	100
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ..	6.3	1	12.5	2	671.3	90	54.0	7	-	-	744.1	100
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	-	-	5.7	4	122.1	84	9.8	7	7.2	5	144.8	100
1-1/4 .....	-	-	8.4	16	31.7	62	-	-	11.0	22	51.1	100
1-5/16 .....	-	-	.8	1	19.0	25	-	-	57.4	74	77.2	100
1-3/8 .....	-	-	-	-	4.8	38	-	-	8.0	62	12.8	100
1-7/16 .....	.1	2	-	-	1.2	29	.9	21	2.0	48	4.2	100
1-1/2 .....	1.0	4	-	-	1.2	5	8.8	38	12.4	53	23.4	100
1-9/16 .....	1.1	6	-	-	-	-	15.4	80	2.7	14	19.2	100
1-5/8 .....	1.1	35	-	-	-	-	1.8	58	.2	7	3.1	100
1-11/16 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	2/	-	-	1/	2/
1-3/4 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	100	3.7	100
Total .....	1,834.3	19	1,384.2	14	4,474.1	46	1,883.0	19	146.1	2	9,721.7	100

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Less than 50 bales.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 15. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Alabama, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States			Mississippi Valley States			Southwestern States			All sources
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		
	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	1,000 bales
Shorter than 7/8 ..	10.1	100		-			-			10.1
7/8 and 29/32 .....	108.1	73		-			-			108.1
15/16 and 31/32 ....	304.6	64		14.6	10	17	24.6	17		329.2
1 and 1-1/32 .....	209.3	53		64.7	14	22	107.0	22		273.9
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	-	-		107.8	27	20	80.9	20		188.7
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	-	-		84.9	100		-			84.9
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	-	-		4.5	100		-			4.5
1-1/4 .....	-	-		2.2	100		-			2.2
1-5/16 .....	-	-		1.1	73		-			1.1
	-	-		.3	16		-			.3
Total .....	632.1	56		280.1	25	19	212.5	19		1,126.7

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.  
1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 16. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Arkansas, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States		Mississippi		Southwestern States		Foreign		All sources	
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Valley States	Mississippi	Southwestern States	Foreign	All sources			
	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	Per cent	1,000 bales	Per cent
Shorter than 7/8	-	-	-	1.1	100	-	-	-	1.1	100
7/8 and 29/32	-	-	-	16.8	100	-	-	-	16.8	100
15/16 and 31/32	-	-	-	31.0	100	-	-	-	31.0	100
1 and 1-1/32	-	-	-	12.5	100	-	-	-	12.5	100
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	-	-	1.3	100	-	-	-	1.3	100
Total	-	-	-	62.7	100	-	-	-	62.7	100

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.



Table 17. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Georgia, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States					Mississippi Valley States				
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	Mississippi Valley States	Southwestern States	Foreign	All sources	
	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent
Shorter than 7/8	45.9	80	-	-	0.5	1	11.1	19	-	57.5
7/8 and 29/32	198.2	62	1/	2/	5.9	2	113.4	36	-	317.5
15/16 and 31/32	403.7	59	0.1	2/	117.7	17	161.1	24	-	682.6
1 and 1-1/32	323.3	53	5.3	1	252.0	41	28.5	5	-	609.1
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	65.7	39	.6	2/	100.9	59	2.6	2	-	169.8
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	6.3	17	1/	2/	31.3	83	-	-	-	37.6
1-3/16 and 1-7/32	-	-	-	-	19.9	100	-	-	-	19.9
1-1/4	-	-	.8	4	10.3	53	-	-	8.2	19.3
1-5/16	-	-	.8	42	1.1	58	-	-	-	1.9
1-3/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
1-7/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-1/2	.3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3
1-9/16	.3	75	-	-	-	-	.1	25	-	.4
1-5/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	100	-	.3
Total	1,043.7	54	7.6	2/	539.6	28	317.1	17	9.8	1,917.8

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Less than 50 bales.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

mills in 1940-41 was obtained from the Mississippi Valley States. Limited quantities of extra long staple cotton were used by Georgia mills. This cotton consisted of sea-island obtained from Florida and South Georgia, American-Egyptian from the Southwestern States, and small quantities of imported cotton.

Cotton used by mills in Mississippi was obtained exclusively from local sources (table 18).

During the season 1940-41, North Carolina mills obtained most of their cotton shorter than  $15/16$  inch from local sources (table 19). Supplies of the staple lengths  $15/16$  to  $1-1/16$  inches were drawn from the Mississippi Valley and the Southwestern States as well as from local sources. The Mississippi Valley States were the principal source of upland cotton longer than  $1-1/16$  inches used by North Carolina mills. These mills also used some extra long staple cotton such as sea-island from Georgia and Florida, American-Egyptian from the Southwest, as well as considerable long staple cotton imported from foreign countries.

About one-third of the cotton used by the mills of South Carolina during the 1940-41 season was obtained locally (table 20). This consisted principally of the staple lengths shorter than  $1-1/8$  inches. A substantial proportion of the cotton of these staple lengths, however, was obtained from the Southwest as well as from the Mississippi Valley States. Cotton  $1-1/8$  inches and longer was obtained primarily from the Mississippi Valley States, but some imported long staple was used.

Practically all the upland cotton of all staple lengths used by mills in Tennessee was obtained from the Mississippi Valley States (table 21). Very limited quantities of imported long staple and of American-Egyptian cottons were used.

Texas mills use local cotton almost exclusively (table 22).

Mills in Virginia use American upland cotton exclusively. This is obtained primarily from the Mississippi Valley States (table 23). During the season 1940-41, some cotton was obtained from all of the principal subdivisions of the Cotton Belt.

Mills in other cotton-producing States, which are located in the Mississippi Valley and Southwestern subdivisions of the Cotton Belt, use local cotton except for a very limited quantity of imported cotton shorter than  $7/8$  inch (table 24).

Table 18. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Mississippi, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States					Mississippi				
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.		N.C., S.C., and Va.		Per- cent	Valley States		Southwestern States		All sources
	1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent		1,000 bales	Per- cent	1,000 bales	Per- cent	
Shorter than 7/8	-	-	-	-	-	1.8: 100	-	-	-	1.8: 100
7/8 and 29/32	-	-	-	-	-	28.3: 100	-	-	-	28.3: 100
15/16 and 31/32	-	-	-	-	-	9.7: 100	-	-	-	9.7: 100
1 and 1-1/32	-	-	-	-	-	40.2: 100	-	-	-	40.2: 100
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	-	-	-	-	5.9: 100	-	-	-	5.9: 100
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	-	-	-	-	-	.1: 100	-	-	-	.1: 100
Total	-	-	-	-	-	86.0: 100	-	-	-	86.0: 100

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.



Table 19. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in North Carolina, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States				Mississippi Valley States				Southwestern States			
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Per- cent	Per- bales	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Per- cent	Per- bales	Mississippi Valley States	Per- cent	Per- bales	All sources
Shorter than 7/8	-	3.0	100	-	-	3.0	100	-	-	-	-	3.0
7/8 and 29/32	8.1	51.1	51	25	25	51.1	51	15.7	16	-	-	100.2
15/16 and 31/32	14.0	160.3	27	274.0	47	141.1	24	141.1	24	-	-	589.4
1 and 1-1/32	27.7	456.9	48	300.5	32	159.0	17	159.0	17	-	-	944.1
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	67.0	16	345.2	81	13.9	3	13.9	3	-	-	426.1
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	-	2.3	1	184.7	88	23.9	11	23.9	11	-	-	210.9
1-3/16 and 1-7/32	-	4.5	7	51.9	87	3.6	6	3.6	6	-	-	60.0
1-1/4	-	7.5	36	13.3	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8
1-5/16	-	-	-	4.8	12	-	-	-	-	36.0	88	40.8
1-3/8	-	-	-	4.9	73	-	-	-	-	1.8	27	6.7
1-7/16	-	-	-	1.2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
1-1/2	.7	-	-	1.2	39	-	-	-	-	1.2	39	3.1
1-9/16	.8	-	-	-	-	.7	47	.7	47	-	-	1.5
1-5/8	.5	-	-	-	-	1.3	72	1.3	72	-	-	1.8
1-11/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	100	3.7
Total	51.8	752.6	31	1,207.0	50	359.2	15	42.7	2	2,413.3	100	

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

Table 20. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in South Carolina, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States			Mississippi			Southwestern States			Foreign		
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	States	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	States	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	States	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	States
	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :
	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :
Shorter than 7/8 ...	- : - : -	3.6 : 100 : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
7/8 and 29/32 .....	21.3 : 18 : -	26.4 : 23 : -	27.6 : 24 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -	41.6 : 35 : -
15/16 and 31/32 .....	31.0 : 12 : -	98.4 : 37 : -	31.8 : 12 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -	103.7 : 39 : -
1 and 1-1/32 .....	23.0 : 3 : -	310.5 : 37 : -	375.1 : 45 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -	131.2 : 15 : -
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	2.5 : 1 : -	150.1 : 31 : -	324.2 : 66 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -	11.2 : 2 : -
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	- : - : -	10.2 : 14 : -	64.4 : 85 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -	.9 : 1 : -
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	- : - : -	1.2 : 5 : -	12.5 : 56 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -	6.2 : 28 : -
1-1/4 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
1-5/16 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
1-3/8 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
1-7/16 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
1-1/2 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
1-9/16 .....	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -	- : - : -
Total .....	77.8 : 4 : -	600.4 : 33 : -	835.6 : 46 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -	298.9 : 17 : -

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.  
1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 21. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Tennessee, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States			Mississippi Valley			Southwestern States			Foreign		
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	
	1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per- : 1,000 : Per-	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:	bales : cent:
Shorter than 7/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7/8 and 29/32	0.5	3	-	2.5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
15/16 and 31/32	14.0	29	-	18.4	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9
1 and 1-1/32	3.3	3	-	30.2	64	3.2	7	-	-	-	-	47.4
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	-	-	106.3	97	-	-	0.1	1	-	-	109.7
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	-	-	-	39.6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.6
1-3/16 and 1-7/32	-	-	-	25.7	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7
1-1/4	-	-	-	1.2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
1-5/16	-	-	-	2.0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
1-3/8	-	-	-	.9	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
1-7/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	100	-	-	3.0
1-1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-9/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	100	-	-	.7
1-5/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
Total	17.8	7	-	226.8	90	3.3	1	3.8	2	-	-	251.7

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Less than 50 bales.



Table 22. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Texas, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States		Mississippi Valley		Southwestern States		Foreign		All sources	
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.
	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
Shorter than 7/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7/8 and 29/32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15/16 and 31/32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and 1-1/32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
	20.1	86.3	107.3	16.4	11.1	3.9	20.1	86.3	107.3	16.5
	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1	2	0.1	1	1	3.9	1	2	0.1	3.9
	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2	245.2

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Less than 50 bales.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 23. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in Virginia, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States			Mississippi			Southwestern States			Foreign		
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Valley	States		Valley	States				All sources
	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :	1,000 : Per- : cent :
	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :	bales : : : :
Shorter than 7/8 ...	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :
7/8 and 29/32 .....	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	4.9 : 20 : :	19.4 : 80 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	24.3 : 100
15/16 and 31/32 .....	1.0 : 3 : :	1.5 : 4 : :	30.0 : 90 : :	1.0 : 3 : :	1.0 : 3 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	33.5 : 100
1 and 1-1/32 .....	2.9 : 3 : :	5.3 : 6 : :	85.1 : 90 : :	1.0 : 3 : :	1.0 : 3 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	94.3 : 100
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ...	- : - : - : :	15.5 : 37 : :	26.7 : 63 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	42.2 : 100
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ...	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ...	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	1.6 : 100 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	1.6 : 100
Total .....	3.9 : 2 : :	22.3 : 11 : :	148.3 : 76 : :	21.4 : 11 : :	21.4 : 11 : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	- : - : - : :	195.9 : 100

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

Table 24. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in other cotton-producing States 1/, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton											
	Southeastern States			Mississippi			Southwestern States			Foreign		
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.		Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	
	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent	1,000 : bales	Per- : cent
Shorter than 7/8 ....	-	-	-	-	1.1 :	24 :	1.1 :	24 :	2.4 :	52 :	4.6 :	100
7/8 and 29/32 .....	-	-	-	-	23.2 :	50 :	23.3 :	50 :	-	-	46.5 :	100
15/16 and 31/32 .....	-	-	-	-	18.1 :	50 :	18.1 :	50 :	-	-	36.2 :	100
1 and 1-1/32 .....	-	-	-	-	50.9 :	63 :	29.5 :	37 :	-	-	80.4 :	100
1-1/16 and 1-3/32 ..	-	-	-	-	2.7 :	93 :	.2 :	7 :	-	-	2.9 :	100
1-1/8 and 1-5/32 ....	-	-	-	-	1.3 :	100 :	-	-	-	-	1.3 :	100
1-3/16 and 1-7/32 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-1/4 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5/16 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-3/8 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-7/16 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ :	3/ :	-	-	2/ :	3/ :
1-1/2 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ :	3/ :	-	-	2/ :	3/ :
1-9/16 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ :	3/ :	-	-	2/ :	3/ :
1-5/8 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ :	3/ :	-	-	2/ :	3/ :
Total .....	-	-	-	-	97.3 :	57 :	72.2 :	42 :	2.4 :	1 :	171.9 :	100

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Includes California, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

2/ Less than 50 bales.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.



The Mississippi Valley States are the principal source of upland cotton 1 inch and longer used by mills in noncotton-growing States (table 25). Cotton shorter than 1 inch is obtained primarily from the Southwestern States except such of it as is shorter than 7/8 inch. Of this latter, about two-thirds is imported. Extra long staple cotton used by these mills is, for the most part, imported but considerable American-Egyptian cotton from the Southwest and sea-island cotton from the Southeast is used in these States.

### SUMMARY

This report brings up to date a study, begun during the cotton season 1938-39, of market outlets for the various qualities of cotton produced in the United States. The report includes data relating to the cotton seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Although the study was designed primarily to provide a basis for the guidance of the cotton quality improvement program, the War Program has made it advisable to intensify the work in order to provide timely information relative to the demand for and the supply of various qualities of cotton so that appropriate steps can be taken to assure ample supplies of cotton of those qualities needed for the manufacture of materials for the military services.

The data relative to the quantities of cotton of the various qualities consumed by domestic mills during the cotton seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41 were obtained from cotton mills representing approximately 85 percent of the cotton spindles in the United States. These mills were selected to provide a representative cross section of cotton consumption in the United States from the standpoints of products manufactured, type of equipment used, geographic location, and size of mill. Samples of each quality of cotton used by the individual mills included in the study were classed by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners as a basis for converting the consumption data reported by the mills to terms of the official cotton standards of the United States.

About 99 percent of the cotton consumed by domestic mills in 1939-40 and 1940-41 consisted of American upland cotton ranging in staple length from shorter than 7/8 inch to about 1-1/2 inches. The other 1 percent consisted principally of very short staple oriental cottons and extra long staple cottons imported from Egypt, Peru, and the West Indies. These cottons are imported for specialized

Table 25. - Geographic origin of cotton consumed by mills in noncotton-producing States, by staple length, season 1940-41

Staple length of cotton consumed (inches)	Source of cotton									
	Southeastern States					Mississippi				
	Ala., Ga., and Fla.	N.C., S.C., and Va.	Valley States	Southwestern States	Foreign	All sources				
	1,000 bales	Per-: cent	1,000 bales	Per-: cent	1,000 bales	Per-: cent	1,000 bales	Per-: cent	1,000 bales	Per-: cent
Shorter than 7/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.6	33	39.1	67
7/8 and 29/32	5.6	13	-	-	-	-	38.0	87	-	-
15/16 and 31/32	-	-	-	20	30.7	20	124.8	80	-	-
1 and 1-1/32	1.0	1/	1.4	66	196.1	66	99.9	33	-	-
1-1/16 and 1-3/32	-	-	-	94	354.6	94	24.3	6	-	-
1-1/8 and 1-5/32	-	-	-	93	359.6	93	25.3	7	-	-
1-3/16 and 1-7/32	-	-	-	88	32.7	88	-	-	4.6	12
1-1/4	-	-	-	91	4.9	91	-	-	.5	9
1-5/16	-	-	-	37	11.9	37	-	-	19.9	63
1-3/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	100
1-7/16	.1	3	-	-	-	-	.8	28	2.0	69
1-1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	31	10.3	69
1-9/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	86	2.3	14
1-5/8	.8	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	11
1-11/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	1/	-	-
Total	7.5	1	1.4	1/	990.5	69	352.9	24	80.3	6
										1,432.6

Data based on a survey of cotton mills.

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Less than 50 bales.



uses for which they are considered better suited than American upland cotton. Mills manufacturing fine goods for which extra long staple cotton is used obtain a substantial part of their supplies of this type from domestic growths of American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons.

During the seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41, production of upland cotton exceeded consumption for the United States as a whole for all staples shorter than 1-1/8 inches. The rate of consumption of upland cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer exceeded production during both seasons. The crop of 1941-42 contains slightly less cotton of the staple lengths 15/16 inch and 31/32 inch than was consumed during the season 1940-41. On the other hand, the 1941-42 crop contains more cotton of the staple lengths 1 inch to 1-3/32 inches, inclusive, than was consumed by domestic mills in 1940-41. The 1941-42 crop contains substantially more upland cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer than was contained in the crops of previous seasons.

For the season 1940-41, the consumption of American-Egyptian cotton of 1-9/16-inch staple greatly exceeded the quantity of cotton of this length in the crop of that year. This is explained by the fact that cotton of this length was drawn largely from accumulated stocks of the Pima variety, which is now being replaced by the S X P variety. The new variety, S X P, is somewhat shorter in staple than Pima.

Trends in supplies of cotton of the various staple lengths are reflected in price differentials for staple. Supplies of cotton of the staple lengths shorter than 15/16 inch, expressed as percentages of total supplies of all qualities, have declined during recent years. This decline has been accompanied by a narrowing of discounts for such cotton. Supplies of cotton 15/16 inch and 31/32 inch have not changed appreciably during the past two seasons. Cotton 1 inch and 1-1/32 inches in staple length have constituted a progressively larger proportion of total supplies each season since 1937. This increase has been accompanied by a slight narrowing of premiums for cotton of these staple lengths.

About the same situation has prevailed with respect to 1-1/16-inch and 1-3/32-inch staples. The relatively large supplies of cotton within the staple length range 1 inch to 1-3/32 inches in recent crops reflects the extensive planting of improved varieties under the one-variety community program. Supplies of cotton of 1-1/8-inch and 1-5/32-inch staples have remained at approximately the same level with respect to total supplies of all cotton. Premiums for these staple lengths, in terms of percentages of the Middling 15/16-inch price, have continued at about the same level. Likewise, the proportions of total supplies of cotton represented



by upland cotton 1-3/16 inches and longer are relatively small but they have increased appreciably in 1941-42. Although premiums for such cotton, in terms of points "on", have increased as prices for the basis quality have increased, the percentages which such premiums are of the Middling 15/16-inch price are now somewhat less than they were a year ago.

The present rate of consumption of long staple upland cotton, 1-1/8 inches and longer, is in excess of the rate of production of recent years. It is apparent, therefore, that there is need for some readjustment in the 1942 crop from the standpoint of staple lengths. An expansion of the production of cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer in staple in those areas where such cotton can be grown satisfactorily appears to be desirable during the war period. Such expansion is necessary, not only to meet civilian needs, but to provide ample supplies of the qualities of raw cotton required for materials needed by the military services, in the manufacture of which special strength requirements must be met.

About 75 percent of the cotton shorter than 7/8 inch used by mills in the United States is obtained from domestic sources, primarily the Alabama-Georgia area and the Southwestern States. The remainder consists of cotton of coarse fiber imported from the Orient for special uses requiring this type of cotton. The Southwestern States are the most important source of cotton of the various staple lengths from 7/8 inch to 31/32 inch, inclusive. For cotton 1 inch to 1-1/4 inches in staple length, the Mississippi Valley States are the principal source, but substantial quantities of cotton of the staple lengths 1 inch to 1-1/32 inches are obtained in the Southeast. The major portion of the cotton from 1-5/16 inches to 1-1/2 inches in staple length is imported, principally from Egypt. For cotton 1-1/2 inches and longer, the principal sources are the Southwestern States, where American-Egyptian cotton is grown, and the Southeastern States, where sea-island cotton is grown. A significant part of the cotton in this staple-length group is imported also.

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